

Pr. C: Necht M je neprázdna množina, $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

jestliže $\forall a, b \in M: |f(a) - f(b)| \leq C$, pak $\sup_M f - \inf_M f \leq C$.

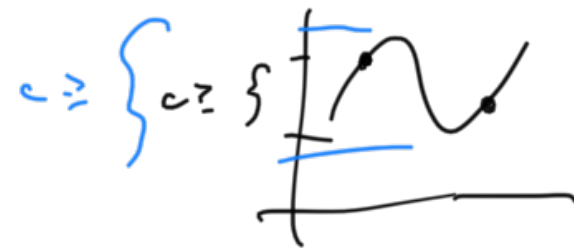
Uvolne $b \in M$ libovolně.

Pak $\forall a \in M: f(a) \leq \overbrace{C + f(b)}^{\text{pevně c.}}$, takže

$$\sup_M f \leq C + f(b).$$

→ Odtud $\forall b \in M: f(b) \geq \overbrace{\sup_M f - C}^{\text{pevně c.}}$,

$$\text{takže } \inf_M f \geq \sup_M f - C.$$



Pr. D: Necht M je neprázdna množina a $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Pak } \sup_M |f| - \inf_M |f| \leq \sup_M f - \inf_M f.$$

Položíme $C = \sup_M f - \inf_M f$.

Pro $\forall a, b \in M$ je $\overbrace{f(a)}^{\leq \sup} - \overbrace{f(b)}^{\geq \inf} \leq C$ a

$$|f(a) - f(b)| \leq C$$

$$\frac{\sup |f|}{\inf |f|}$$

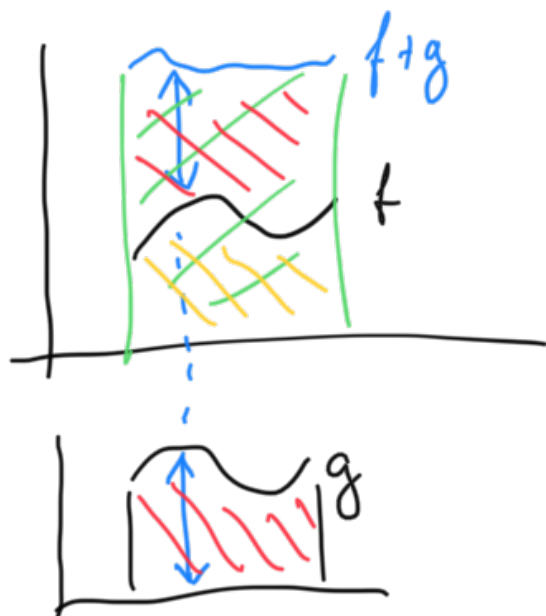


$$f(a) - f(b) = C$$

tedy $|f(a) - f(b)| \leq C$.

tedy $| |f(a)| - |f(b)| | \leq |f(a) - f(b)| \leq C$.

tedy stačí považovat C místo M při $|f|$.



Důkaz: Pro $a=b$ vše zjevně platí. Předp. při $a < b$.

(i) Necht' reálné $\alpha \geq 0$. Pak pro libovolné dělení D int. $\langle a, b \rangle$ je

$$\overline{S}(\alpha f, D) = \alpha \cdot \overline{S}(f, D)$$

$$\Leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{x \in I_i} \alpha f(x)$$

$$\underline{S}(\alpha f, D) \stackrel{\text{Pr. A}}{=} \alpha \cdot \underline{S}(f, D)$$

$\alpha \cdot \sup f$
 \leftarrow

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\int_a^b \alpha f} = \inf \{ \overline{S}(\alpha f, D) \} = \inf \{ \alpha \overline{S}(f, D) \} \stackrel{\text{Pr. A}}{=} \alpha \inf \{ \overline{S}(f, D) \} =$$

$$\underline{\int_a^b \alpha f} = \alpha \underline{\int_a^b f} = \alpha \underline{\int_a^b f}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \underline{\int_a^b f} = \underline{\alpha \int_a^b f}$$

def.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\int_a^b \alpha f} = \alpha \underline{\int_a^b f}$$

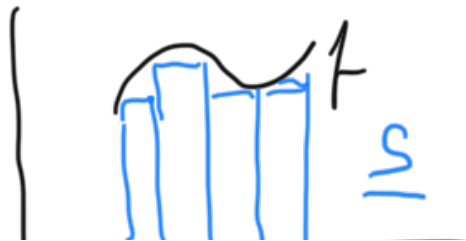
necht d'le $\alpha = -1$. necht $D = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^m$ je libovolné dělení $\langle a, b \rangle$.

$$\sup_{\langle x_{i-1}, x_i \rangle} (-f) = - \inf_{\langle x_{i-1}, x_i \rangle} f, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

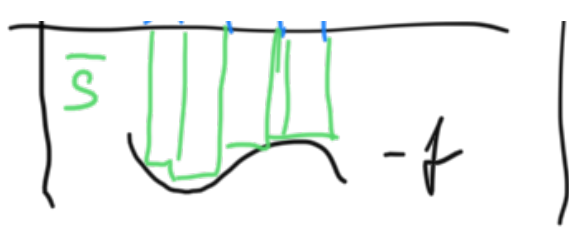
$$\sup(-M) = - \inf M$$

\Downarrow

$$\overline{S}(-f, D) = - \underline{S}(f, D) \text{ a podobně } \underline{S}(-f, D) = - \overline{S}(f, D).$$



tedy $\overline{\int_a^b -f} = \inf \{ \overline{S}(-f, D) \text{ dělení } \langle a, b \rangle \} =$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \inf \{ -\underline{S}(f, D), \dots \} = \\
 &= -\sup \{ \underline{S}(f, D), \dots \} = -\int_a^b f = \underline{\int_a^b f}
 \end{aligned}$$

podobne $\int_a^b -f = -\int_a^b f = -\int_a^b f$.

def. $\Rightarrow \int_a^b -f = -\int_a^b f$.

Konečne pro $\alpha < 0$ libovolne:

$$\int_a^b \alpha f = \int_a^b (-|\alpha| \cdot f) = -\int_a^b |\alpha| f \stackrel{\text{dle 1. části}}{=} -|\alpha| \int_a^b f = \alpha \int_a^b f.$$

(ii) Pomůžeme LGS. Dsnaime $I_1 = \int_a^b f$, $I_2 = \int_a^b g$

Libolne $\varepsilon > 0$ libovolne!

Dle LGS(a) \exists dělení D_1 int. $\langle a, b \rangle$ takové, že

$$I_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \underline{S}(f, D_1) \leq \overline{S}(f, D_1) < I_1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

\exists dělení D_2 int. $\langle a, b \rangle$ takové, že

$$I_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \underline{S}(g, D_2) \leq \overline{S}(g, D_2) < I_2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Uznesen d'ilen' D rjeem n'iji' zaboveni D₁ i D₂.

$$\text{Paž } \begin{cases} I_1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \underline{S}(f, D) \leq \overline{S}(f, D) < I_1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \\ I_2 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \underline{S}(g, D) \leq \overline{S}(g, D) < I_2 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}. \end{cases}$$

Alle Pri. B je

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{S}(f+g, D) &\leq \overline{S}(f, D) + \overline{S}(g, D), \\ \underline{S}(f+g, D) &\geq \underline{S}(f, D) + \underline{S}(g, D). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \leq \sup(f+g) \cdot (\dots) \\ \quad \uparrow \\ (\sup f + \sup g) \cdot (\dots) \\ \geq \sup f + \sup g \end{cases}$$

next time

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 - \epsilon &< \underline{S}(f, D) + \underline{S}(g, D) \leq \underline{S}(f+g, D) \leq \overline{S}(f+g, D) \leq \\ &\leq \overline{S}(f, D) + \overline{S}(g, D) < I_1 + I_2 + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Redy dle LGS(a) je $\int_a^b (f+g) = I_1 + I_2.$

□

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

Ditae: (i)

$\cap^b \quad \cap^b \quad \cap^b \quad \dots$

$$\int_a^b g - \int_a^b f = \int_a^b (g-f) \geq 0$$

f definita in $D \text{ int. } (a,b)$

$$\forall x \in (a,b): g(x) - f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b (g-f) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b (g-f) \geq 0$$

(ii) Poiché già si sa che $\int_a^b |f|$ esiste, anche ne ricaviamo direttamente
 subito: $\forall x \in (a,b): -|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$

Ma per il (i) a $\forall x \in (a,b)$ è

$$-\int_a^b |f| = \int_a^b -|f| \leq \int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b |f|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f|$$

Dimostrare quindi l'esistenza $\int_a^b |f|$:

Scegliamo $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrario. Dato $\varepsilon > 0$ esiste δ int. (a,b)
 tale che, se $\xi \in (a,b)$ e $|\xi - a| < \delta$ allora $|f(\xi)| < \varepsilon$

$$\sup(f, D) - \underline{\sup}(f, D) < \varepsilon.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \Delta x_i > 0$$

Stworzone $M_i = \sup_{x \in \langle x_{i-1}, x_i \rangle} f$, $m_i = \inf_{x \in \langle x_{i-1}, x_i \rangle} f$

$$\hat{M}_i = \sup_{x \in \langle x_{i-1}, x_i \rangle} |f|, \quad \hat{m}_i = \inf_{x \in \langle x_{i-1}, x_i \rangle} |f|, \quad i=1, \dots, m.$$

dla $P \in D, D$ jest $\hat{M}_i - \hat{m}_i \leq M_i - m_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m$

Stąd $\overline{S}(|f|, D) - \underline{S}(|f|, D) = \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{M}_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{m}_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) =$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{M}_i - \hat{m}_i) \underbrace{(x_i - x_{i-1})}_{>0} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m (M_i - m_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m M_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^m m_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \overline{S}(f, D) - \underline{S}(f, D) < \varepsilon$$

Dla $L \in C^1(a, b)$ mamy istnieje $\int_a^b |f|$.

